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VEGETABLE Situation



THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Continued light supplies of fresh market vegetables, about the same volume of processed vegetables as in 1971/72 except for moderately increased tomato products, and a potato crop smaller than last year's bumper output highlight the situation this fall.

Fall *fresh market* vegetable production will be slightly less than a year ago largely because prospects for less cabbage and carrots offset moderately larger lettuce and celery crops. Summer vegetable supplies were off 5 percent. With these shorter and with a strong retail demand, grower prices have moved up this year. The rest of 1972 may show little or no price rise as supplies slightly trail year-earlier levels.

Total *processed vegetable* supplies for 1972/73 will be a little larger than last season reflecting packs of tomatoes and tomato products. Combined supplies of other canned and frozen vegetables will be about the same as the moderate supply of last season. Carryover stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables were smaller again this year, and disappearance of processed vegetables probably set a record in 1971/72. Prices have generally remained above year-ago levels.

A moderately larger supply of canned vegetables is likely, due mostly to heavier tomato processing activity in California. Peas, and probably sweet corn, will be in slightly larger supply as well. But supplies of many vegetables will be the same or a little less than the moderate levels of a year earlier.

The supply of 7 major frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, is expected to be about the same as a year earlier.

The U.S. fall *potato* crop is 7 percent smaller than the heavy production of 1971. Estimated production is off 14 percent in the East and 16 percent in the Midwest. However, the West expects to harvest a 1 percent larger crop, due largely to gains in eastern and central Idaho. Prices to growers are averaging well above a year earlier, and with smaller supplies for the storage season, prices are expected to be substantially higher, particularly in the East and Midwest.

Sweetpotato prospects improved during September, and U.S. production is 7 percent more than last year's small output. With stronger processing demand expected, prices are likely to hold at least equal to 1971.

With a 14 percent larger crop, *dry edible bean* supplies will be materially larger than the light quantity available in the 1971/72 shipping season. Much of the

gain is in Michigan pea bean production. Supplies of red kidneys and limas are light. A wider than usual range of prices among classes is expected this season. With

increased export activity likely the price may be above most recent years, but perhaps below the unusually high 1971/72 prices.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

Smaller Supplies and Record Prices in 1972

Fresh vegetables production in 1972 is running slightly less than a year ago. Summer vegetable production, excluding melons, was off 5 percent. Winter and spring crops were slightly larger this year, but not enough to balance. Smaller summer crops of lettuce, onions, and sweet corn were mostly responsible for the reduced output, but declines were noted for all items except carrots and tomatoes. Reduced acreages accounted for much of the declines and tropical storm Agnes cut the Northeast's yields of sweet corn, snap beans, onions and tomatoes. Fall vegetable production will probably also be less; lower cabbage yields and a smaller acreage of carrots offset moderately larger lettuce and celery crops.

With these shorter supplies and a strong demand, vegetable prices received by growers rose during the summer rather than declining seasonally. Between June and August, the index of prices received by producers rose from 126 to 135 (1967=100). The September index rose further to 136. This was only the second time in recent history prices have increased in summer. Although prices were higher this summer, prices in the spring had been below a year earlier. Thus, the annual average price received by growers for fresh vegetables may be only slightly above the 1971 record which was

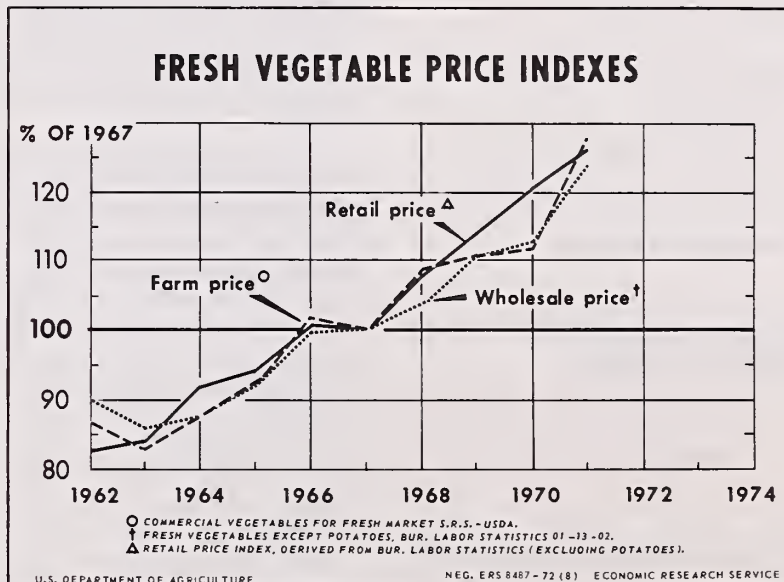
28 percent above 1967. For the rest of 1972, there may be little or no price rise because supplies of fresh vegetables are closer to last year than they were in the summer. In fact, moderately heavy lettuce supplies are temporarily pushing market prices well below a year ago.

Retail vegetable price rises have been less dramatic, as is normal. They dipped moderately in March and April, but have trended upward since then. Between 1967 and 1971 retail fresh vegetable prices have risen about 6 percent annually. Some further rise can be expected for the rest of 1972.

Prospects For Leading Items

Onions - The late summer onion crop, to be marketed the balance of this year and stored into 1973, is 8 percent smaller than 1972, and the smallest since 1967. Most of this supply reduction is centered in New York, and to a lesser degree in California. Production of the large types grown in Colorado, Idaho-Eastern Oregon, is moderately heavier, though not enough more to offset the storm-damage New York crop.

In New York, the Orange County harvest was completed by late September and in Upstate areas by mid-October. Storage shrink and decay are expected to run above normal, and a high proportion of small sizes is evident. In the Western States, and in Michigan, crop conditions are more normal. In Idaho, an excellent crop has moved into storage.



This smaller late summer crop has been selling for record prices since July. The rises are sharpest in the East where supplies are the lightest, but prices are above year-earlier levels even in the West. These higher prices can be expected to hold well into 1973, at least until the size of the 1973 early spring Texas crop becomes apparent. Growers there currently intent to plant 18,500 acres, 6 percent more than 1972 and 3 percent more than 1971. Planting is now underway.

Winter import activity from Mexico has become a market factor in recent years, varying considerably from one year to the next. Present market prospects may make shipping attractive in early 1973. Imports in recent years have amounted to roughly one-fifth the quantity produced in the early spring Texas deal.

Cabbage - Early fall cabbage production is 8 percent below a year earlier and the smallest in several years. Slow maturity has delayed harvest in eastern sections of the country, and rains have delayed harvest progress in Michigan and Wisconsin. A larger late fall crop in North Carolina partly offsets the smaller early fall supply.

As a result of reduced supplies and an active processing demand, New York shipping point prices reached 5 cents per pound in mid-September, more than twice the price of a year earlier. Western North Carolina prices ranged even higher. Prices eased downward in October but are likely to hold well above 1971 quotations.

However, total winter cabbage acreage will be 3 percent larger than the reduced 1972 planting. Texas plantings are 13 percent more, offsetting the cut expected in Florida. These acreage gains reflect favorable summer and fall prices. But with relatively light storage stocks expected, the quantity that would result from normal yields on a 3 percent larger acreage would result in strong markets.

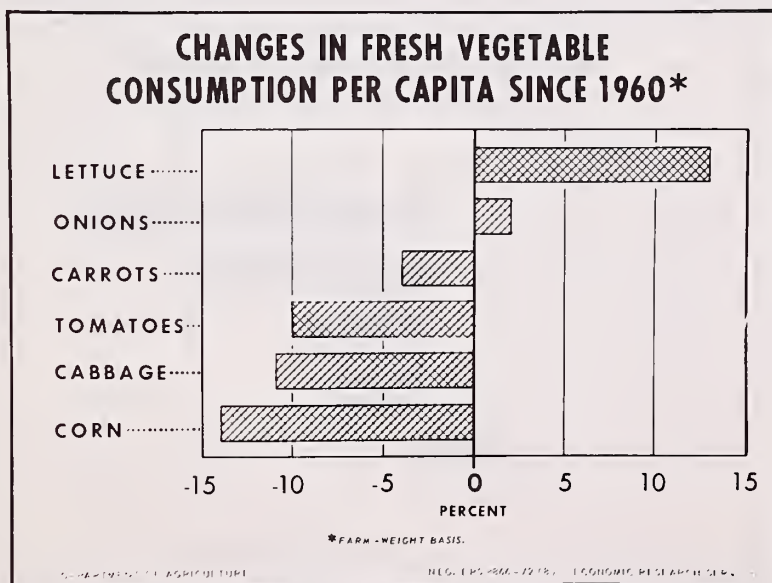
Tomatoes - The late summer tomato crop was the smallest of recent record and 15 percent less than a year

ago. Moisture extremes reduced yields in many sections and growers harvested less acreage. However, the crop in Western North Carolina was reported about the same size as last year. Price quotations from that State were sharply higher this season with large fruit wholesaling for 22½ cents per pound and medium bringing 17½ cent as of mid-September. The early fall crop in California is expected to equal that of a year ago, and not be burdensome. These tomatoes are shipped to eastern markets into early December, and tend to overlap with Florida shipments. With the acreage of late fall tomatoes a tenth less, producers in Florida will find ready markets. There is also some late fall Texas acreage.

In recent seasons, Mexican imports have been light during November and December, giving Florida the lion's share of the domestic market for December. The Florida-Mexican competition is keenest during the first 4 months of the calendar year. In the past season, tomato imports from Mexico equaled those of the 1970/71 season. The period included in this comparison runs from November 1 through April.

Lettuce - Fall lettuce production is moderately above a year earlier. California's gain offsets lower yields and production expected from Arizona. With larger supplies available and with many areas shipping simultaneously, prices dropped sharply in early October. Active shipping was reported in 3 California districts (Salinas, Santa Maria, and the Northern San Joaquin areas), and in Las Cruces, New Mexico, Willcox, Arizona, the Texas Panhandle, Michigan, and Southern New Jersey. With fewer areas shipping later in the year, prices will likely edge higher when California and Arizona have the market more to themselves.

Celery - The late fall celery crop in California is 4 percent larger than last season. By early October, New York and Michigan shipments had tapered off seasonally, and increasing volume was moving to market from California. These larger shipments will put some



pressure on prices the rest of the year. Prices will average well below the unusually high levels of last December. In Florida, the acreage of the winter crop transplanted as of October 8 was 13 percent more than a year ago and moderate harvest volume is expected during November.

Carrots - The early fall carrot crop is substantially smaller than the last two seasons due mainly to reductions in Texas, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In addition, the late fall California crop is nearly a tenth less, so grower prices may at least equal the relatively high figures of late 1971.

Asparagus - Acreage intended for harvest in 1973 is estimated less than a percentage point more than in the past season. This acreage includes both fresh and processing. Washington, Michigan, and California, where most of this crop is destined for processing, will harvest a larger acreage. In both New Jersey and Illinois, 1973 acreage is down, continuing a long-term decline in these 2 States. Over the past decade the primary producer, California, has been reducing its production because of foreign competition. High harvest labor costs preclude significant domestic expansion in this commodity. Increasing quantities of processed asparagus are expected from Taiwan.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Processed vegetable supplies will probably total a little larger than last season mainly due to larger supplies of tomatoes and tomato products. Supplies of other canned and frozen vegetables will be about the same as the moderate supply of last season. Carryover stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables were smaller again this year, and disappearance of processed vegetables probably set a record this past marketing season. Excluding tomatoes, the estimated raw product tonnage of 7 major processing vegetables is 1 percent larger than

1971. The resulting total pack is expected to balance the smaller carryovers of most vegetables. Including tomatoes, the tonnage of vegetables for processing is estimated 5 percent more than last year.

Canned Vegetable Prospects for 1972/73

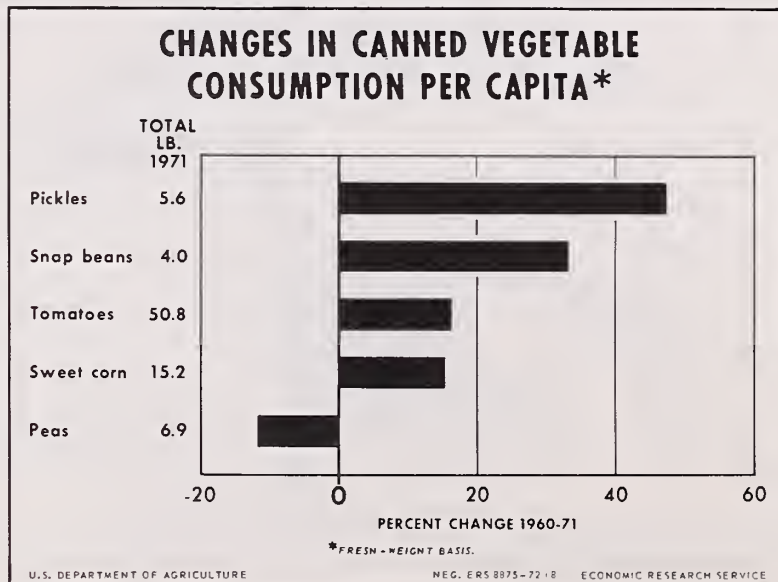
The total supply of canned vegetables is expected to be moderately larger, due mostly to heavier tomato processing activity in California. Peas, and probably sweet corn, will be in slightly larger supply, too. But supplies of many vegetables will be the same or a little less than the moderate amounts of a year earlier. With reduced carryovers or curtailed packs of certain items, supplies of snap beans, beets, sauerkraut, lima beans, and possibly pickles may be below a year earlier.

Prices for these items would normally be expected to move upward, but present price restraints permit only approved increases by major firms that would reflect added raw product and certain other basic costs. Even with the larger supplies of corn and tomatoes, strong retail demand is expected to keep present prices well maintained.

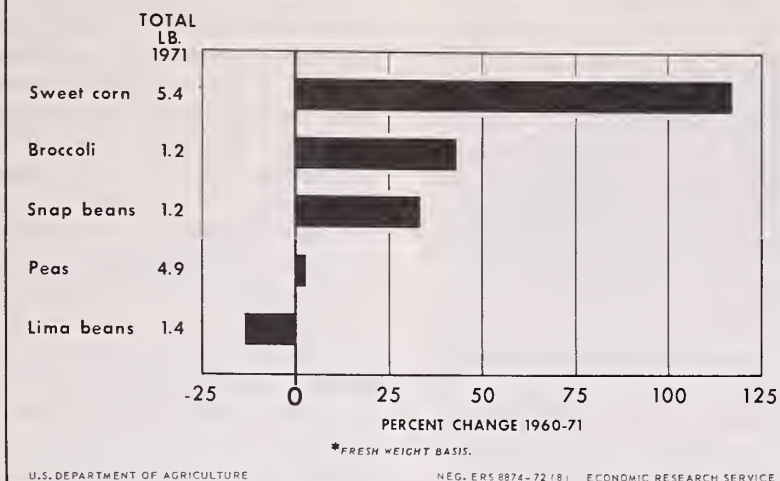
Frozen Vegetable Prospects

The supply of 7 major frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. Carryover stocks were again smaller, and 1972 packs will probably barely offset this loss. The total supply of peas is again smaller for 1972/73 because the 1972 pack was off 4 percent. It now appears that frozen sweet corn will be replacing peas as the leading frozen item for the first time. Along with corn, larger packs of limas and broccoli are assured. The spring pack of frozen spinach was smaller.

Excluding potatoes, cold storage holdings on October 1 were 4 percent less than on the same date a year earlier for comparable items. Wholesale frozen vegetable prices



CHANGES IN FROZEN VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA*



have held strong, and with only moderate supplies, there is pressure to keep several items at ceiling levels.

Prospects for Leading Vegetables

Peas - The 1972 pack of canned peas was almost as large as a year earlier, and an addition of a moderately larger carryover increased the supply (basis 24/303's). The reduced supply of frozen peas is expected to lend strength to the movement of the canned product. Canned prices are holding firm.

The preliminary pack of frozen peas was down 4 percent this past season. The pack was 2 percent less in the important Pacific Northwest area, but the sharpest drop occurred in the storm-damaged East where a little

more than half the 1971 pack was made. With reduced carryover stocks, the total supply fell 8 percent this year. Early season shipping has been very heavy and stocks on October 1 were the smallest of recent record - 13 percent below the moderate amount held in 1971. This key shortage will tend to stimulate movement of other canned and frozen vegetables.

Sweet Corn - Tonnage of sweet corn for processing has been estimated 6 percent more than 1971. Most of this gain is expected to show in a moderately larger frozen pack.

An unusually large supply of canned sweet corn moved through trade channels this past season. As a result, canners' carryover into 1972/73 was 4 percent smaller than a year ago and one of the smallest of recent

Table 1.—Acreage and production of commercial vegetables for processing

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1970	1971	1972 ¹	1970	1971	1972 ²
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Green Lima beans	74.2	74.1	78.5	78.8	80.6	86.2
Snap beans	241.7	249.9	272.6	570.2	593.9	589.4
Beets	16.5	14.1	15.4	205.6	189.8	188.8
Sweet corn	428.9	443.9	470.4	1,879.0	2,047.2	2,163.6
Green peas	407.2	410.3	410.7	476.2	520.4	509.5
Spinach (winter and spring)	21.7	22.3	23.8	133.6	143.7	138.4
Tomatoes	249.0	260.2	275.9	5,059.0	5,513.9	5,859.2
Total with production ³	1,439.1	1,474.7	1,547.2	8,402.4	9,089.5	9,535.0
Asparagus	86.9	85.9	(⁴)	90.6	98.6	(⁴)
Cabbage for Krout	13.6	11.5	(⁴)	266.1	235.0	(⁴)
Cucumbers for pickles	140.7	134.5	135.4	588.8	563.1	(⁵)
Spinach (fall)	5.6	7.8	(⁵)	17.5	16.4	(⁵)
Total 10 vegetables ³	1,685.9	1,714.3	---	9,365.3	10,002.5	---

¹Preliminary. ²Indicated. ³May not add to total due to rounding. ⁴Will be available December 18. ⁵Will be available November 15.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July-October, 1972.

years. Although the size of the 1972 pack is not yet definite, the present prospect suggests little change from last year. The chances of an oversupply seem unlikely, especially in view of good trade demand.

USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service is introducing an Export Incentive Program for canned sweet corn. This is the first program of its kind for processed vegetables. The aim of this program is to encourage exports which meet U.S. Grade A standards. FAS will reimburse direct exporters for part of their promotion costs in Japan, West Germany, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden during the current marketing year running from September 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973.

The carryover of frozen corn was down sharply again, and the industry had planned a substantially larger pack to replenish stocks and to meet the needs of a growing market. However, the pack is no longer expected to measure up to earlier intentions. October 1 stocks were still 6 percent less than a year earlier. Prices are expected to hold strong, and show increases wherever they are allowed.

Tomatoes - Raw product tonnage of tomatoes is moderately larger this year, with the important California crop 18 percent bigger. With sharply reduced production prospects in other important processing States - Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania - the State of California this season will probably account for more than three-fourths of all processing tomato output.

Supplies of canned tomatoes will probably be as large or larger than a year earlier. The carryover was sharply lower, but a larger pack is in prospect. Current price trends reflect new pack offerings. The canned juice carryover was larger this year, and supplies could be at least as large as last year. Prices have held generally steady thus far. Paste prices have moved downward from summer levels, but are currently above those of a year earlier.

Imports of canned tomatoes and canned paste fell during the 1971/72 pack season. This reflected the larger domestic supplies on hand. The total quantity of canned tomatoes entering in the season ended July 1, 1972, totaled 138 million pounds compared with 143 million the previous season. Paste imports declined 7 percent. With further increases in domestic supplies in the 1972/73 season, and with the prospect of more costly imports from the Mediterranean area, the quantity of imports is likely to do no more than hold steady for the current season.

Snap beans - U.S. snap bean production is estimated slightly below last year. With a relatively light carryover of canned beans and with a smaller 1972 pack indicated, supplies will be on the light side, and prices have already advanced in response to these pressures. October stocks of frozen snap beans were a tenth larger than the relatively small quantity available a year earlier.

Beets - Due to reduced acreage and yield in New York, the tonnage of beets available for canning is estimated 1 percent smaller this season. Tonnage in all other

reporting States is not enough larger to offset. With a smaller carryover, the total supply of beets will be smaller than the previous season.

Lima beans - Production gains of 7 percent over 1971 have not measured up to early season plans. As a result, supplies of canned and particularly frozen limas are likely to be somewhat short of normal trade needs. Yields were disappointingly low in Delaware, Wisconsin, and Maryland. In California, and to a lesser extent in Washington, yields and production have been more or less on target.

The carryover of frozen Fordhook and baby limas combined was 46 percent smaller than last season, and October stocks were still 13 percent below a year earlier. Carryover stocks of frozen baby limas were especially light. Canned lima beans also are in light supply this season; the pack may be up only moderately, and the carryover was the same as the relatively small supply remaining a year ago.

Sauerkraut - Heavy shipments the past season reduced August carryover stocks to the lowest point in several years. October 1 stocks were more than a fourth less than last year. The new pack may be less than was planned earlier, because adverse weather has cut yields in New York. Packers had planned an 11 percent increase in contract tonnage this year.

Some additional open market purchases will be made but they will be coming from a 15 percent smaller fresh market crop in New York. This will further limit the kraut pack this season.

Spinach - The spring pack of 130 million pounds of frozen spinach was 5 percent smaller than the 1971 record, but larger than any other previous season. Current stocks of frozen spinach are slightly larger than a year earlier.

The spring pack of canned spinach was slightly larger than a year earlier, and canner stocks are up moderately. Prices for both canned and frozen spinach are generally steady, as supplies suggest a good balance with trade needs.

Pickles - A trade estimate of salt and dill pickle stocks on July 1 showed a one-third reduction from a year earlier. Demand has been running to the larger sizes which comprised a smaller share of the July 1 stocks.

When it became apparent that potential supplies from the Northern States would be short of anticipated needs, additional fall harvest acreage was planted in South Carolina and Texas. Total U.S. processing cucumber tonnage will be reported November 15.

POTATOES

Fall potato production, which accounts for four-fifths of the U.S. output is 7 percent less than in 1970 or 1971. All the reduction in 1972 has come in States where round types are important. Russet production will be much closer to last year's figure.

In the East, production is off 14 percent. The sharpest losses on a percentage basis occurred in Upstate New York and Pennsylvania where tropical storm Agnes caused much damage to river bottom fields. In addition, there were substantially reduced plantings in Maine as well as in the Mid-Atlantic fall producing sections. However, due to very good yields this season, Maine's decline was limited to an estimated 7 percent.

There is a substantial cut in the Central States production, too. A good share of this came from a smaller planted acreage in Minnesota and to a lesser extent North Dakota. Furthermore, yields in 1972 have not matched the unusually good performance recorded in the leading States last year. Minnesota production is down more than a fourth.

The Western States expect to harvest a 1 percent larger tonnage this year, as already high yield prospects improved further during September. These States had actually reduced their 1972 plantings by 6 percent. Crops in Idaho and Colorado are larger, and sharply more is expected in Oregon, outside of Malheur County. Washington and California have smaller crops to move.

Table 2.—Fall potatoes: Production by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	8 Central States	8 Western States	Fall total ¹
<i>Million cwt.</i>				
1966	65	48	³ 115	228
1967	67	50	³ 115	232
1968	64	51	³ 108	222
1969	61	53	125	239
1970	63	53	138	254
1971	62	59	133	254
1972 ²	54	49	133	236

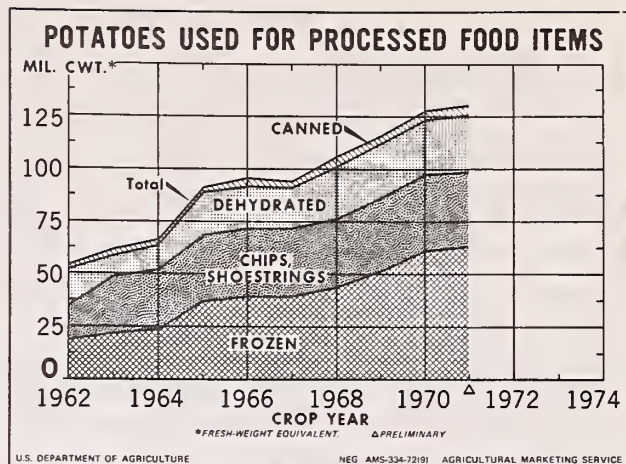
¹ May not add to total due to rounding. ² Indicated as of October 1. ³ Production for 9 States included prior to 1969.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

A 17 percent smaller Canadian crop has been forecast this season. There are declines in all the major producing provinces. The production estimate is for 40.5 million cwt. In recent years, imports of table and seed stock combined have ranged from 1 to 3 million cwts. There has been some decline in this trade since the middle and late 1960's, probably a reflection of large U.S. crops.

More Favorable Prices Expected

Fourth quarter potato prices to growers are expected to continue to average well above the previous 2 seasons. With smaller supplies to go into storage this year, the U.S. average price recorded by growers is expected to be substantially higher in the 1972/73 season, but there will be less difference in the West where supplies are about the same.



Less Fresh Use and Heavy Shrinkage Marked 1971

In the 1971 crop year the processing sector of the industry continued to grow. Excluding starch and flour manufacture, processing use increased 2 percent with most of the gain centered in dehydrated and frozen products other than french fries. The quantity of raw product used for chips held steady in the 35-36 million cwt. range. Shrinkage and loss were unusually heavy, and fresh market use fell moderately. As a result, producers actually sold about 10 million cwt. less from the 1971 crop than they did in 1970. The difference in size of the crops was not that large. Total food use fell about 8 million cwt. To make up the rest of the difference, there were also fewer tubers sold for livestock feed and seed. The 1971 season was one the industry hopes will not be repeated.

October 1 stocks of frozen french fries were 9 percent larger than a year earlier. But they are not considered excessive in view of continued heavy retail movement. Stocks of other frozen products were 8 percent more, with total frozen supplies on hand up 9 percent.

SWEETPOTATOES

A slightly larger acreage and improved yields are responsible for a 7 percent larger sweetpotato crop this season. However, the 1972 crop nationally is the second smallest of record. North Carolina has replaced Louisiana as the Leading producer, for the third year in a row. Yields are running generally above average. Late September rains brought needed moisture to many growing sections, although fields in South Carolina and Georgia continued dry.

Canners are hoping to replenish depleted stocks this year. Recently available stocks data show that canners held less than a million cases on August 1, less than half of a year earlier. Due to this light carryover, packers can be expected to produce more than the 10.1 million cases of 1971, when processing accounted for 24 percent of

Table 3.—Sweetpotatoes: Production by areas, United States

Area	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ¹	1972 ²
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Central Atlantic ³ . . .	2,668	2,561	2,315	2,091	1,515	1,447	1,356
Lower Atlantic ⁴ . . .	3,071	3,194	3,425	4,790	4,628	4,148	4,705
Central ⁵	6,825	6,804	6,666	6,617	6,610	5,496	5,843
California	890	760	800	872	656	627	684
Total	13,454	13,319	13,206	14,370	13,409	11,718	12,588

¹Preliminary. ²Indicated. ³New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.
⁴North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. ⁵Tennessee,
Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Data from *Crop Production*, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

total production. This is sharply more than the 12 percent share for 1957-59.

PACK OF CANNED SWEETPOTATOES

Season	Million cases 24/303's
1966/67	10.0
1967/68	9.8
1968/69	10.8
1969/70	12.5
1970/71	9.8
1971/72	10.1

Per capita consumption of fresh sweets has been falling steadily, while processed use has been down from the peak in the middle 1960's. (See tables in the back of this issue detailing these changes.)

Even though the 1972 crop is larger, increased canning activity and stronger demand for fresh sweets are expected to hold prices fairly close to a year ago. In mid-October, Louisiana fresh market shipping point prices were \$4.32 per 50-pound crate compared with \$4.50 a year earlier.

MUSHROOMS

U.S. mushroom production made further gains in the 1971/72 season ended June 30. Production rose to 231 million pounds, 12 percent over the previous year. In the 6 years that production statistics have been available, this was the largest year-to-year increase. Pennsylvania accounted for 61 percent of the total U. S. output which was valued at \$107 million.

MUSH PRODUCTION, USE, AND VALUE

Season	Output	Processing use	Fresh market use	Farm value
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
1966/67	155	115	40	53.0
1967/68	181	133	48	61.8
1968/69	189	133	56	67.8
1969/70	194	132	62	72.7
1970/71	207	149	58	89.6
1971/72	231	165	66	106.9

With larger supplies, fresh market sales volume gained 14 percent while average prices reached 58 cents per pound, 3½ cents above 1970/71. The value of fresh market sales at the grower level moved up to \$38 million.

With most of the processing volume going for canning purposes, sales volume increased 11 percent to 165 million pounds valued at \$68 million. Grower prices for processing mushrooms reached 41½ cents per pound. As the domestic canned pack increased, so did the level of imports—40 million pounds versus 28 million the previous season. This level of imports, plus domestic production, means that the per capita supply of mushrooms was equal to about 1.4 pounds per person. Compared with 1.2 pounds in 1970/71 fresh equivalent basis.

Canned mushroom imports showed a particularly sharp increase this past summer. For example, 5.4 million pounds were reported in August alone. These came mostly from Taiwan with some additional from South Korea. In January-August this year, canned imports reached 39.3 million pounds compared with only 23.5 million pounds in the same 1971 period. Trade reports suggest relatively large supplies of canned products available from domestic and foreign sources. The domestic industry is in the process of petitioning for Presidential action that would establish an import quota under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

For the new marketing season which will become more active by mid-November, mushroom growers intend to increase fillings of beds by 6 percent. Last year after stating intentions to increase production by 7 percent, growers actually boosted output 12 percent. With the level of imports expected to increase further, and with domestic production gains expected to be relatively large again this season, grower prices will likely be under some pressure. Strong retail demand is expected to continue, and additional disappearance is practically a certainty.

October prices at Kennett Square, Pa., were running lower than last year. Four quart baskets, medium and large sizes, averaged about \$1.95, 20 cents less than in

mid-October 1971. Processing sales on a clean-cut basis were 38 cents lb. compared with 46 cents last October.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supplies of dry beans in 1972/73 are expected to be materially larger than the relatively small quantity available this past shipping season. A 14 percent larger harvest this year will more than counterbalance the smallest carryover in years. Much of this gain is in Michigan where the crop is up more than a fourth. North Dakota, Idaho, and California have larger crops, too, but there was a sharp drop in New York production. There were slight to moderate decreases in Nebraska and Colorado.

Table 4.—Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States¹

Year	Michigan	New York	North-west ²	South-west ³	California	U.S. total ⁴
	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
1965	6.2	.8	4.5	2.0	2.9	16.5
1966	8.0	1.3	5.3	2.1	3.2	20.0
1967	5.3	1.1	4.0	2.1	2.6	15.2
1968	6.3	.9	4.6	2.3	3.3	17.4
1969	8.1	.9	4.8	2.2	2.9	18.9
1970	6.1	.7	5.4	2.3	2.7	17.3
1971 ⁵	6.0	.8	5.2	2.1	2.1	16.2
1972 ⁶	7.6	.4	6.1	2.0	2.4	18.4

¹ Cleaned basis. ² Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. ³ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. ⁴ May not add to total due to rounding. ⁵ Preliminary. ⁶ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Outlook by Classes

Although production estimates for dry beans by classes will not be available until January, prospects by areas reveal something of the composition of the 1972/73 supply. Pea beans will be in heaviest supply since 1969, but there will be fewer limas and about the same volume of great northrens. Among colored classes, the quantity of pintos available may be about the same as last year, but there will be fewer kidney beans because of storm damage in New York.

Market Review and Prospects

Grower prices held near-record highs during the 1972 shipping season as market supplies were on the light side. The average price received by growers was close to \$11.10, the highest in 25 years. The restricted supply limited domestic use as well as export trade. Export volume of 2.9 million cwt. was 14 percent less than the previous season and domestic use was probably about 5 percent less.

With materially larger supplies this season, prices would be expected to come under pressure, but thus far, prices have been holding generally firm to strong, and close to comparable weeks of the previous season. Red kidney and lima bean markets are exceptionally strong, but pea bean prices show the pressure of heavier supplies. Export inquiries in recent weeks have been numerous, but few new sales have resulted to date. Even so, export volume in 1972/73 is likely to be substantially above the previous season's performance. Domestic use also is expected to register a moderate gain. A wider than usual range of prices among classes is expected this season. With increased export activity likely the average price may be above most recent years, but perhaps below the 1971/72 prices.

DRY PEAS

Supplies of dry peas will be sharply less than the large quantity available last season. Both yields and acreage were sharply lower. The estimate of 2 million cwt. excludes peas grown for seed. Lentil production increased sharply in 1972. In anticipation of shorter supplies, grower prices moved up in July, and further steady gains have been made. Export movement in 1972/73 is expected to be strong, especially for lentils.

Exports of peas rose 14 percent from 1970/71, reaching 3 million cwt., a figure half again as large as the 1972 U.S. production estimate. This movement was the second largest of record. Lentil exports of 73 million pounds, 24 percent more than 1970/71, did set a record.

Mid-October prices from the leading trade source quoted greens at \$5.10 per cwt. versus \$3.10 a year ago. Yellows were \$5.05 against \$3.10 a year earlier. These prices are based on U.S. No. 1 grades, thresher run f.o.b. car at the shipping point.

Table 5.—Average retail price of specified fresh and canned items, by months, 1970 to date

Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
FRESH												
Onions (pound)												
1970	14.3	17.0	17.5	18.5	18.4	17.7	17.7	16.8	15.0	13.9	13.4	13.3
1971	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.2	15.8	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.4
1972	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.7	15.4	16.8	20.3	21.3	21.6			
Cabbage (pound)												
1970	15.4	17.2	16.6	16.4	15.8	17.9	14.8	13.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	12.2
1971	12.3	13.4	13.2	14.0	14.3	15.3	14.0	12.0	11.3	11.6	12.4	17.3
1972	16.0	15.8	14.6	13.8	14.7	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.6			
Celery (pound)												
1970	20.8	21.3	20.2	19.1	23.8	26.0	19.7	17.5	17.7	19.1	19.2	18.5
1971	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.6	19.9	20.1	20.6	18.3	18.3	21.2	26.5
1972	28.7	28.3	27.0	20.6	24.4	22.2	23.0	20.5	21.6			
Lettuce (head)												
1970	29.6	26.4	26.4	26.9	29.9	27.1	27.3	32.1	38.3	33.0	31.4	30.8
1971	29.2	29.9	32.7	30.2	34.5	32.1	34.3	34.0	30.5	33.8	40.2	47.4
1972	36.6	41.6	29.1	31.5	29.9	33.1	30.3	31.4	32.6			
Tomatoes (pound)												
1970	51.0	40.9	41.3	48.2	44.1	46.9	42.5	36.3	29.7	35.6	39.3	48.6
1971	41.8	46.2	48.9	52.1	53.9	45.1	54.5	43.1	33.7	37.4	43.0	59.7
1972	50.7	49.7	39.8	46.1	47.7	54.7	46.0	42.7	38.8			
CANNED												
Peas (No. 303 can)												
1970	25.0	24.9	24.9	25.1	24.9	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.9	26.0
1971	25.9	25.9	26.1	26.4	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.5	26.7
1972	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.5			
Tomatoes (No. 303 can)												
1970	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.4
1971	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.4
1972	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.1			
POTATOES												
Tablestock (10 lbs.)												
1970	80.9	84.7	85.9	89.7	93.5	99.3	108.9	101.9	86.2	81.8	81.2	81.9
1971	81.7	81.3	82.1	83.8	85.5	99.5	98.1	93.5	84.2	81.4	80.7	82.3
1972	82.5	83.9	84.4	83.1	83.2	90.6	104.6	108.4	97.7			
Frozen French Fries (9 oz. pkg.)												
1970	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
1971	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.2
1972	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8			
Inst. Mashed (7 oz. pkg.)												
1970	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	38.7	38.9
1971	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.8	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.2
1972	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.8			

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 6.—Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and 1960 to date

Period	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh ¹	Processed ²			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1947-49	199.7	120.5	79.2	72.6	6.6	60.3	39.7	36.4	3.3
1957-59	199.8	104.2	95.6	81.1	14.5	52.1	47.9	40.6	7.3
Year									
1960	202.5	105.9	96.6	81.7	14.9	52.3	47.7	40.3	7.4
1961	199.9	103.8	96.1	81.3	14.8	51.9	48.1	40.7	7.4
1962	201.1	101.4	99.7	83.7	16.0	50.4	49.6	41.6	8.0
1963	201.7	101.4	100.3	84.9	15.4	50.3	49.7	42.1	7.6
1964	198.0	98.6	99.4	83.2	16.2	49.8	50.2	42.0	8.2
1965	201.8	98.6	103.2	85.8	17.4	48.9	51.1	42.5	8.6
1966	201.6	96.0	105.6	86.7	18.9	47.6	52.4	43.0	9.4
1967	209.3	98.1	111.2	91.3	19.9	46.9	53.1	43.6	9.5
1968	212.4	98.7	113.7	92.7	21.0	46.5	53.5	43.6	9.9
1969	213.3	98.9	114.4	94.9	19.5	46.4	53.6	44.5	9.1
1970	214.3	99.5	114.8	94.0	20.8	46.4	53.6	43.9	9.7
1971 ³	213.0	98.7	114.3	93.7	20.6	46.3	53.7	44.0	9.7

¹Excluding melons. ²Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.

³Preliminary.

Table 7.—Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables¹, United States, calendar years 1956-71

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis															
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ²
Pounds																
Asparagus																
Fresh	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50
Canned .....	.98	1.00	.98	.97	.88	.92	.96	.83	.88	.90	.83	.80	.87	.83	.81	.75
Frozen .....	.33	.31	.29	.38	.40	.30	.34	.30	.33	.28	.30	.32	.30	.28	.28	.24
Beans, lima ³																
Fresh .....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	---	---	---	---
Canned .....	.72	.69	.61	.60	.57	.56	.55	.55	.52	.43	.31	.43	.46	.52	.54	.50
Frozen	1.64	1.59	1.58	1.51	1.57	1.45	1.51	1.50	1.52	1.45	1.47	1.53	1.56	1.33	1.50	1.35
Beans, snap																
Fresh	2.80	2.90	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.60
Canned	2.99	2.82	3.03	2.99	2.99	3.01	3.17	3.06	3.27	3.31	3.50	3.54	3.76	3.91	3.98	4.02
Frozen .....	.91	.91	.97	.98	.92	.87	.97	1.04	.99	1.07	1.24	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.24	1.22
Broccoli																
Fresh .....	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.40	.40
Frozen .....	.72	.67	.74	.78	.84	.78	.83	.79	.88	.90	.95	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.19
Cabbage																
Fresh	11.80	10.90	10.80	10.20	10.50	9.80	9.90	9.80	9.60	9.10	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.10	8.70	9.20
Canned ⁴	2.58	2.14	2.34	2.20	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.17	1.96	2.23	2.21	2.23	2.56	2.30	2.37	2.48
Corn ⁵																
Fresh	7.90	7.70	8.40	8.80	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	7.70	8.00	7.40	7.90	7.50	7.70	7.80	7.40
Canned	13.41	13.51	13.47	12.68	13.20	12.32	13.64	13.78	13.85	13.54	12.95	13.22	14.19	15.08	14.66	15.18
Frozen	2.70	2.41	2.77	2.68	2.49	2.69	3.22	3.31	3.60	4.19	4.64	5.93	5.87	5.35	5.96	5.41
Cucumbers																
Fresh	2.80	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.90	3.00	2.80	3.10	3.00	3.10	2.90	3.10	2.80	3.20	3.30	3.10
Canned ⁶	3.66	3.87	4.04	3.96	3.78	3.99	4.41	4.40	4.08	5.15	4.95	5.42	5.74	5.76	5.49	5.65
Peas, green ³																
Fresh .....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.20	.20	---	---	---	---
Canned	8.29	8.23	8.16	8.57	7.76	7.85	7.39	7.40	7.38	7.44	7.58	7.39	7.56	7.49	7.06	6.86
Frozen	4.20	4.42	4.57	4.45	4.83	4.50	5.03	4.87	4.91	5.40	5.58	5.10	5.66	4.86	5.05	4.92
Spinach																
Fresh	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.70	.70	.70	.60	.60	.50	.50	.50	.50
Canned .....	.93	.80	.84	.85	.78	.71	.79	.70	.63	.64	.55	.57	.65	.47	.62	.58
Frozen .....	.98	.91	.93	1.01	.88	.89	.85	.83	.88	.89	.98	1.00	1.00	.96	.97	1.04
Tomatoes																
Fresh	12.30	12.60	11.90	12.80	12.60	12.60	12.70	12.00	12.10	12.10	12.40	12.40	11.90	12.00	12.30	11.40
Canned ⁷	41.57	41.71	42.34	42.80	43.69	44.25	44.97	46.46	44.97	45.91	47.59	51.00	50.42	51.29	51.30	50.43

¹Data for processed vegetables exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby foods and in canned wholesale

²Preliminary. ³"In pod" basis. ⁴Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. ⁵"On-cob" basis. ⁶Pickles, canned and bulk. ⁷Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Table 8.—Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and 1960 to date¹

Period	Vegetables															
	Leafy, green and yellow															
	Tomatoes	Arti- chokes	Aspar- agus	Lima beans (un- shelled)	Snap beans	Broc- coli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (un- shelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total
Pounds																
1947-49 ...	13.8	.2	1.0	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.1	8.8	.2	18.6	.9	2.1	1.9	6.3	61.9
1957-59 ...	12.4	.2	.8	.3	2.7	.4	.1	10.6	7.3	.2	20.3	.3	2.2	1.0	5.2	51.6
Year																
1960	12.6	.2	.7	.4	2.6	.4	.1	10.5	7.3	.1	20.0	.3	2.4	.9	5.9	51.8
1961	12.6	.3	.6	.3	2.5	.4	.1	9.8	6.8	.2	20.3	.3	2.5	.8	6.2	51.1
1962	12.7	.2	.6	.3	2.3	.3	.1	9.9	7.0	.1	20.5	.3	2.3	.7	5.3	49.9
1963	12.0	.2	.6	.3	2.2	.4	.1	9.8	7.3	.1	21.4	.3	2.5	.7	5.1	51.0
1964	12.1	.3	.5	.3	2.1	.3	.1	9.6	6.9	.1	21.0	.3	2.3	.7	4.8	49.3
1965	12.1	.3	.6	.3	2.0	.3	.1	9.1	7.0	.1	21.6	.3	2.3	.7	4.6	49.3
1966	12.4	.3	.4	.3	1.9	.3	(⁴)	9.1	6.5	.1	21.6	.2	2.4	.6	3.9	47.6
1967	12.4	.4	.4	.3	2.0	.3	(⁴)	9.2	6.6	(⁵)	21.9	(⁵)	2.6	.6	3.6	48.3
1968	11.9	.5	.5	(⁵)	1.8	.4	(⁴)	9.3	7.5	(⁵)	22.4	(⁵)	2.8	.5	4.5	50.0
1969	12.0	.4	.4	(⁵)	1.8	.3	(⁴)	9.1	7.2	(⁵)	22.3	(⁵)	2.6	.5	4.3	48.8
1970	12.3	.5	.4	(⁵)	1.7	.4	(⁴)	8.7	7.1	(⁵)	22.9	(⁵)	2.4	.5	4.6	49.1
1971 ⁶ ...	11.4	.5	.5	(⁵)	1.6	.4	(⁴)	9.2	7.0	(⁵)	22.6	(⁵)	2.6	.5	4.7	49.5
Period	Vegetables															
	Other															
	Beets	Cauli, flower ²	Celery	Corn	Cucum- bers	Egg- plant	Garlic	Onions and shallots ³	Minor	Total	Total vege- tables	Melons			Total vege- tables and melons	
												Water melons	Canta- loup	Total melons		
Pounds																
1947-49 ...	1.3	3.3	8.2	8.0	2.6	.4	.2	12.0	8.8	44.8	120.5	17.8	9.6	27.4	147.9	
1957-59 ...	.7	1.3	8.0	8.3	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	6.6	40.1	104.1	16.9	8.2	25.1	129.2	
Year																
1960 ....	.7	1.3	8.0	8.5	2.9	.4	.4	12.3	7.0	41.5	105.9	17.2	8.6	25.8	131.7	
1961 ....	.7	1.1	7.7	8.4	3.0	.4	.3	11.5	7.0	40.1	103.8	16.3	8.5	24.8	128.6	
1962 ....	.6	1.2	7.2	8.3	2.8	.4	.2	11.7	6.4	38.8	101.4	14.6	8.5	23.1	124.5	
1963 ....	.5	1.1	6.9	8.2	3.1	.4	.3	11.9	6.0	38.4	101.4	15.8	8.7	24.5	125.9	
1964 ....	.5	1.0	6.8	7.7	3.0	.5	.4	11.4	5.9	37.2	98.6	14.8	8.2	23.0	121.6	
1965 ....	.5	1.0	6.8	8.0	3.1	.4	.4	11.4	5.6	37.2	98.6	15.7	7.9	23.6	122.2	
1966 ....	.4	1.0	6.8	7.4	2.9	.4	.3	11.5	5.3	36.0	96.0	14.7	7.3	22.0	118.0	
1967	(⁴)	.9	6.7	7.9	3.1	.5	.4	12.1	5.4	37.4	98.1	14.2	8.2	22.4	120.5	
1968	(⁵)	1.0	7.0	7.5	2.8	.4	.5	12.0	5.6	36.8	98.7	14.1	8.3	22.4	121.1	
1969	(⁵)	.8	7.2	7.7	3.2	.4	.5	12.4	5.9	38.1	98.9	14.0	9.1	23.1	122.0	
1970	(⁵)	.8	7.1	7.8	3.3	.5	.4	12.4	5.8	38.1	99.5	14.5	8.9	23.4	122.9	
1971 ⁶ ...	(⁵)	.8	7.3	7.4	3.1	.5	.3	12.6	5.8	37.8	98.7	14.2	8.5	22.7	121.4	

¹ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. ² Close trim basis since 1954; slight trim basis in prior years. ³ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots each year through 1958; 1959 through 1967 less than 0.05 pound; since 1968, included in minor vegetables. ⁴ Less than 0.05 pound. ⁵ Preliminary. ⁶ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens.

Table 9.—Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1960 to date¹

Period	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables						Tomato products					Other vegetables							
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices ²	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet potatoes	Other ³	Total
<i>Pounds</i>																			
1947-49 ..	.6	.4	2.8	.4	5.7	.6	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.4	.9	4.2	1.1	5.2	3.3	1.8	.4	1.4	39.1
1957-59 ..	.8	.4	4.1	.5	4.8	.6	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	.7	5.0	1.4	5.3	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	44.8
Year																			
1960 ..	.7	.4	4.2	.6	4.4	.7	.9	4.6	3.8	3.8	.7	4.7	1.3	5.3	4.5	1.5	.9	1.7	44.7
1961 ..	.8	.4	4.3	.5	4.4	.6	.8	4.8	3.9	4.3	.8	4.6	1.3	4.9	4.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	45.0
1962 ..	.8	.4	4.5	.6	4.1	.6	1.0	4.6	4.1	4.3	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	5.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	46.9
1963 ..	.7	.4	4.4	.6	4.1	.5	.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	.8	5.4	1.5	5.6	5.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	47.5
1964 ..	.7	.4	4.8	.6	4.1	.6	.8	4.4	4.6	4.3	.8	4.5	1.4	5.6	5.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	46.4
1965 ..	.8	.3	4.8	.6	4.1	.5	.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	6.9	1.4	1.3	2.1	49.4
1966 ..	.7	.2	5.1	.7	4.2	.5	.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	1.0	4.4	1.4	5.2	6.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	49.0
1967 ..	.7	.4	5.1	.7	4.1	.5	.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	1.0	4.2	1.4	5.4	7.3	1.4	1.1	2.3	50.6
1968 ..	.7	.3	5.5	.6	4.2	.6	.8	4.9	⁵ 9.8	⁵ 9.8	1.1	4.0	1.3	5.8	7.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	52.3
1969 ..	.7	.4	5.7	.6	4.1	.5	.6	4.9	⁵ 10.1	⁵ 10.1	1.0	4.1	1.5	6.1	7.7	1.4	1.5	2.8	53.7
1970 ..	.7	.4	5.8	.6	3.9	.5	.8	4.8	⁵ 10.2	⁵ 10.2	1.0	4.0	1.5	5.9	7.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	52.9
1971 ⁶ ..	.6	.4	5.9	.6	3.8	.5	.7	4.9	⁵ 9.9	⁵ 9.9	1.0	3.9	1.4	6.2	7.6	1.5	1.2	2.9	53.0

¹ Excludes soups and baby food, civilian consumption only. ² Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and pimientos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all residual; includes miscellaneous greens, spinach, sprouts, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, corn, cut basis, succotash, Rhu-barb, Potato products, Total³.

Items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. ⁴ Estimated, ⁵ Estimate combines paste, sauce, catsup and chili sauce. ⁶ Preliminary.

Table 10.—Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1960 to date¹

Period	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables										Other vegetables					Potato products	Total ³
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Spinach	Other ²	Cauliflower	Corn, cut basis	Succotash	Rhubarb		
1947-49 .	.13	.28	.42	.07	.82	.05	.05	.16	.08	.27	.10	.08	.23	.04	.04	.04	2.86
1957-59 .	.17	.78	.71	.26	1.61	.12	.10	.55	.19	.57	.61	.17	.65	.06	.03	.157	8.15
Year																	
1960 ...	.21	.76	.73	.35	1.75	.4 ¹	.11	.63	.19	.55	.84	.19	.64	.4 ¹	.03	2.68	9.66
1961 ...	.16	.72	.67	.33	1.64	.4 ¹	.11	.59	.19	.57	1.03	.19	.70	.4 ¹	.04	2.80	9.74
1962 ...	.18	.81	.71	.39	1.84	.4 ¹	.07	.62	.20	.56	.97	.22	.85	.4 ¹	.03	3.82	11.27
1963 ...	.16	.87	.70	.34	1.78	.4 ¹	.06	.60	.20	.57	.80	.19	.88	.4 ¹	.03	4.43	11.61
1964 ...	.17	.84	.72	.42	1.81	.4 ¹	.07	.66	.22	.62	.88	.20	.97	.4 ¹	.03	5.86	13.47
1965 ...	.15	.91	.69	.51	1.98	.4 ¹	.07	.68	.22	.62	.89	.20	1.13	.4 ¹	.03	5.72	13.80
1966 ...	.16	1.06	.70	.55	2.05	.4 ¹	.10	.71	.20	.68	1.08	.25	1.26	.4 ¹	.03	6.93	15.76
1967 ...	.17	.90	.73	.66	1.88	.4 ¹	.10	.77	.20	.70	1.07	.25	1.60	.4 ¹	.03	7.58	16.64
1968 ...	.16	1.00	.74	.72	2.08	.4 ¹	.12	.79	.18	.70	1.24	.26	1.59	.4 ¹	.04	8.54	18.16
1969 ...	.15	.96	.63	.72	1.78	.4 ¹	.13	.84	.23	.67	1.21	.30	1.44	.4 ¹	.04	9.84	18.94
1970 ...	.14	1.05	.71	.77	1.86	.4 ¹	.13	.82	.22	.68	1.31	.30	1.61	.4 ¹	.04	11.11	20.75
1971 ⁵ ...	.12	1.04	.64	.74	1.81	.4 ¹	.14	.90	.22	.73	1.52	.35	1.47	.4 ¹	.04	12.12	21.84

¹ Civilian consumption only. ² Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items

included are considered to be greens. ³ Computed from unrounded data. ⁴ Included with "other". ⁵ Preliminary.

Table 11.—Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1960 to date¹

Period	Potatoes ²	Sweet-potatoes ³	Dry edible beans ⁴	Dry field peas ⁵
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1947-49	114	13.0	6.7	0.6
1957-59	107	8.3	7.7	.6
Year				
1960	108	7.1	7.3	.6
1961	109	6.5	7.9	.3
1962	107	6.7	7.6	.8
1963	111	6.9	7.6	.7
1964	111	5.5	7.6	.6
1965	107	6.2	6.6	.6
1966	117	6.3	6.3	.2
1967	108	5.8	6.9	.1
1968	115	5.7	6.3	.1
1969	117	5.7	6.8	.1
1970	118	5.6	5.9	.2
1971 ⁶	119	4.9	6.0	.1

¹ Civilian consumption only. ² Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. Includes tablestock and processed potatoes. ³ Includes canned sweet potatoes. ⁴ Cleaned basis, calendar years. ⁵ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. ⁶ Preliminary.

Table 12.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage for harvest					Production		
	1970	1971	1972		1970 1971	1971	1972	
			Indicated	Percentage age of 1971			Indicated	Percentage age of 1971
	1,000 acres		Pct.		1,000 cwt.		Pct.	
Winter ¹	234.8	229.2	238.6	104	36,328	38,658	39,420	102
Spring ²	498.9	472.6	477.2	101	50,323	50,542	50,920	101
Summer ¹	700.3	671.6	666.1	99	98,403	96,978	92,671	96
Fall:								
Beans, snap								
Early	10.4	9.6	10.2	106	410	366	413	113
Late	9.8	10.2	10.5	103	412	408	399	98
Total	20.2	19.8	20.7	105	822	774	812	105
Broccoli	20.7	22.8	24.1	106	1,535	1,471	1,673	114
Brussels sprouts	6.0	6.1	6.6	108	587	655	642	98
Cabbage ¹								
Early	31.6	29.2	29.2	100	9,906	9,160	8,431	92
Late	2.2	1.8	2.4	133	311	143	358	250
Total	33.8	31.0	31.6	102	10,217	9,303	8,789	94
Cantaloups	4.2	4.3	4.5	105	479	508	489	96
Carrots								
Early	23.6	22.6	20.4	90	6,819	6,608	5,767	87
Late	7.9	10.4	9.4	90	2,805	3,588	3,290	92
Total	31.5	33.0	29.8	90	9,624	10,196	9,057	89
Cauliflower								
Early	3.6	3.5	3.5	100	376	380	394	104
Late	10.0	12.5	13.6	109	1,000	1,250	1,360	109
Total	13.6	16.0	17.1	107	1,376	1,630	1,754	108
Celery	6.0	5.7	5.9	104	3,390	3,221	3,363	104
Corn, sweet	17.2	14.5	12.2	84	1,066	810	672	83
Cucumbers								
Early	8.7	8.9	10.1	113	837	810	982	121
Late	6.8	6.7	6.5	97	612	771	585	76
Total	15.5	15.6	16.6	106	1,449	1,581	1,567	99
Eggplant .....	.8	.6	.7	117	128	96	97	101
Lettuce								
Early	42.6	40.8	45.0	110	8,382	8,436	8,976	106
Late	13.0	10.3	11.3	110	2,080	2,060	1,921	93
Total	55.6	51.1	56.3	110	10,462	10,496	10,897	104
Peppers, green	10.3	9.3	9.0	97	742	717	742	103
Spinach, early .....	.7	.6	.7	117	39	27	42	156
Tomatoes								
Early	18.3	15.8	15.0	95	3,569	3,081	3,075	100
Late	12.1	13.6	12.2	90	1,703	1,834	---	---
Total	30.4	29.4	27.2	93	5,272	4,915	---	---
Total fall to date	266.5	259.8	263.0	101	47,188	46,400	43,671	94
Total acreage and production reported to date	1,700.5	1,633.2	1,644.9	101	232,242	232,578	226,682	97

¹Includes some open market purchases of cabbage used for sauerkraut. ²Includes asparagus used for processing and some open market purchases of cabbage for sauerkraut.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 13.—Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1971		1972	
			Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Sept. 12	Oct. 10
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
Beans, snap, green						
Harvesters	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	5.00	6.50	3.50	4.75
Broccoli	California	14's, crt.	---	5.25	4.37½	3.87½
Cabbage, domestic round						
type	New Jersey	Various crates	1.85	2.25	3.50	2.25
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt. 36's	11.00	12.00	12.00	9.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag, ctn.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50
Cauliflower	Long Island	Crt. 12's	---	4.50	3.75	3.00
Celery, Pascal	New York	2-3 doz.	3.75	3.75	5.50	5.00
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	5.50	6.00	8.00	5.50
Cucumbers	South Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	5.50	---	4.25
Corn, sweet	New York	5 doz. crate	2.50	3.15	3.12½	3.12½
Lettuce, iceberg	California	2-doz. ctn.	5.00	6.25	5.50	4.25
Onions, yellow Spanish						
large	Idaho -					
Onions, yellow globe, medium ...	Oregon	50 lb. sack	3.35	3.85	4.50	4.10
Spinach, savoy	New York	50 lb. sack	2.50	---	---	4.65
	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	2.00	3.00	---	3.25
Chicago						
Beans, snap, green						
various varieties	Illinois	Bu. hamper	4.00	5.25	4.25	---
Broccoli	California	14's crt.	4.85	5.50	4.65	4.50
Cabbage, domestic round						
type	Illinois	Various crates	2.10	2.40	2.50	2.50
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt., 36's	---	9.25	11.00	7.00
Cauliflower	California	Ctns., film wrpd., 12's	5.10	5.90	5.50	5.00
Celery, Pascal	Michigan	2-4 doz.	4.00	4.25	7.00	4.25
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	4.50	5.75	4.50	---
Green Peppers	Illinois	Bu. bskt., lge.	2.50	3.25	4.25	---
Honeydews	California	Crts., 5-8's	2.65	2.75	3.00	3.25
Lettuce, iceberg	California	2 doz. ctn.	5.15	6.00	5.00	3.50
Onions, yellow Spanish, large	Idaho	50 lb. sack	2.90	3.60	4.00	3.85
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	2.70	2.90	4.50	3.75
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	5.00	3.50
Tomatoes, green, ripe						
and turning, med.-lge.	California	2 Lyr. Lug	4.00	5.50	---	4.00

Weekly Summary of Terminal Market Prices, A.M.S., USDA.
Market News Reports.

Table 14.—Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmer, 15th of the month, United States by months, 1960 to date¹

(1967=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1960 ...	99	95	87	88	90	74	76	62	61	67	73	77	79
1961 ...	74	74	76	95	83	90	81	65	65	65	76	74	76
1962 ...	94	102	125	109	107	84	73	63	64	66	75	85	87
1963 ...	102	95	82	83	78	88	85	65	62	70	91	94	83
1964 ...	100	103	98	89	83	90	80	76	76	78	101	87	88
1965 ...	80	86	101	106	121	102	85	78	78	84	90	88	92
1966 ...	106	112	102	109	97	99	114	101	91	91	103	99	102
1967 ...	103	99	98	108	103	121	110	86	82	88	100	103	100
1968 ...	118	123	127	132	108	98	94	88	92	91	115	119	109
1969 ...	107	111	109	107	121	100	100	96	94	110	144	132	111
1970 ...	134	130	125	112	124	113	103	95	107	96	105	100	112
1971 ...	114	123	149	143	129	128	121	104	101	118	166	137	128
1972 ² ..	143	125	111	132	138	126	132	135	136				

¹ All prices reported on f.o.b. basis. ² Preliminary.

Table 15.—Vegetables for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	1970	1971	For harvest 1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972	1972 as percent-age of 1971
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Beans, lima	70.6	71.1	74.4	78.8	80.6	86.2	107
Beans, snap	227.8	238.8	252.0	570.2	593.9	589.4	99
Beets	15.0	13.7	14.7	205.6	189.8	188.8	99
Corn, sweet	412.6	423.0	442.4	1,879.0	2,047.2	2,163.6	106
Peas, green	383.9	382.9	384.2	476.2	520.4	509.5	98
Spinach							
(winter and spring).....	20.2	21.2	21.0	133.6	143.7	138.4	96
Tomatoes	245.1	258.0	271.0	5,059.0	5,513.9	5,859.2	106
Total with production ¹ ..	1,375.2	1,408.7	1,459.8	8,402.4	9,089.5	9,535.0	105
Asparagus	79.2	88.3	n.a.	90.6	98.6	n.a.	---
Cabbage for kraut	13.0	11.1	n.a.	266.1	235.0	n.a.	---
Cucumbers for pickles	133.6	127.6	n.a.	588.8	563.1	n.a.	---
Spinach (fall)	4.9	4.3	n.a.	17.5	16.4	n.a.	---
Total-10 vegetables ¹	1,605.8	1,640.0	n.a.	9,365.3	10,002.5	n.a.	---

¹ May not add to total due to rounding. n.a.—not available.

Vegetable Processing, SRS, USDA issued monthly.

Table 16.—Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1970 and 1971 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1971 and 1972, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1970	1971	Canners			Wholesale distributors ¹		
			Date	1971	1972	Date	1971	1972
	1,000 cases 24/303's							
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	47,572	50,011	July 1	8,043	5,871	July 1	3,712	3,431
Beets	11,638	10,241	July 1	3,499	2,244	July 1	1,152	1,061
Corn, sweet	46,995	53,757	Aug. 1	7,001	6,738	July 1	4,040	4,020
Peas, green	28,697	33,197	June 1	4,252	4,896	June 1	2,359	2,570
Sauerkraut	14,369	12,755	Aug. 1	3,303	2,369	July 1	715	675
Total	149,271	159,961		26,098	22,118		11,978	11,757
Tomato items								
Tomatoes	39,017	38,027	July 1	8,638	5,677	July 1	3,181	3,724
Tomato juice ²	35,952	38,411	July 1	6,814	8,023	July 1	2,357	2,374
Total	74,969	76,438		15,452	13,700		5,538	6,098
Other commodities								
Asparagus	5,675	5,542	Mar. 1	945	872	Apr. 1	520	536
Beans, lima	2,776	3,116	Aug. 1	666	681	July 1	518	470
Field peas	2,393	2,742						
Carrots	4,999	5,710	July 1	2,399	1,921	July 1	650	661
Okra ³	790	733						
Pickles	65,946	63,039						
Pimientos	627	737						
Pumpkin and squash ..	3,973	4,581	July 1	1,916	1,626	July 1	383	393
Potatoes	6,602	7,849						
Sweetpotatoes	9,846	10,056						
Spinach	7,270	7,675	Mar. 1	1,760	1,412	Apr. 1	669	646
Other greens	3,527	4,443						
Vegetables, mixed	6,793	6,925						
Total comparable other items	121,217	123,148		7,686	6,512		2,740	2,706
Grand total comparable items	345,457	359,547		49,236	42,330		20,256	20,561

¹ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 303 cans. ² Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. ³ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

n. a.—not available

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stock from the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.—Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1970 and 1971 and cold storage holdings, October 1, 1972 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1970	1971	October 1, 1970	October 1, 1971	October 1, 1972 ¹
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Asparagus	25.9	30.0	14.7	16.1	34.3
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	40.4	40.7	50.9	43.4	40.2
Baby	73.0	73.9	86.4	54.7	45.0
Total	113.4	114.6	137.3	98.1	85.2
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	119.1	127.7	143.8	126.1	145.5
French cut	75.8	74.7	59.8	67.1	67.6
Wax	6.2	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	201.1	209.5	203.6	193.2	213.1
Broccoli	185.2	189.6	50.0	66.6	88.0
Brussels sprouts	42.7	49.2	14.8	17.9	25.2
Carrots	173.0	143.7	56.1	49.1	40.0
Cauliflower	59.8	67.7	24.7	16.0	21.4
Corn, cut	216.1	226.8	240.8	179.0	161.8
Corn-on-cob	80.9	106.9	50.8	74.1	76.7
Mixed vegetables	² 136.7	² 138.8	32.5	27.5	25.0
Peas	344.5	348.4	344.8	306.9	267.2
Peas and carrots	² 37.3	² 36.9	13.6	11.9	11.1
Pumpkin and squash	27.2	28.5	(³)	(³)	(³)
Rhubarb	7.9	11.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Spinach	145.7	157.0	58.7	64.8	66.6
Succotash	² 7.8	² 9.4	(³)	(³)	(³)
Kale	6.5	6.6	(³)	(³)	(³)
Okra	44.2	32.2	(³)	(³)	25.5
Peas, blackeye	30.1	33.0	(³)	(³)	10.4
Turnip greens	18.9	20.2	(³)	(³)	(³)
Miscellaneous vegetables ⁴ ...	189.2	234.3	230.3	253.2	253.8
Total	1,912.3	2,009.2	1,472.7	1,374.4	1,405.3
French Fried Potatoes ⁴	2,098.4	2,218.9	336.6	380.8	415.7
Other Frozen Potatoes ⁴	306.0	346.2	(⁴)	68.1	73.4
Total Frozen Potatoes ⁴	2,404.0	2,565.1	336.6	448.9	489.1
Grand total	4,316.7	4,574.3	1,809.3	1,823.3	1,894.4

¹ Preliminary. ² Considered as repacks and not included in total.

³ Included in miscellaneous vegetables. ⁴ Other frozen potatoes reported as a separate item beginning with February, 1971, previously reported in miscellaneous frozen vegetables or french potatoes.

miscellaneous frozen vegetables or french fried potatoes.

Data for 1971 and 1972 not comparable with 1970. n.a.—not available. Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18.—Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per cwt., United States, September 15, 1972 with comparisons

Commodity	1971		1972		
	August	September	July	August	September 1-15
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Beans, snap	12.90	13.20	15.10	16.90	13.00
Broccoli	14.70	13.60	12.10	12.70	13.30
Cabbage	2.88	3.00	3.67	4.32	4.73
Cantaloups	5.47	5.52	7.02	6.69	6.95
Carrots	7.95	6.62	5.06	5.93	7.15
Cauliflower	14.00	12.90	13.50	13.60	13.30
Celery	4.87	4.60	5.74	5.75	8.31
Corn, sweet	4.85	4.86	6.16	5.92	6.12
Cucumbers	5.84	6.50	8.32	10.50	7.34
Lettuce	4.91	5.37	4.18	5.24	6.78
Onions	4.87	4.39	8.22	8.17	7.41
Peppers, green	9.05	8.73	11.80	14.90	11.90
Spinach	14.00	14.60	16.60	16.40	17.80
Tomatoes	10.40	9.53	13.40	14.10	14.10
Watermelons	2.08	1.74	2.06	2.26	2.28

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 19.—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1972	1970	1971 ¹	Indi- cated 1972	1970	1971 ¹	Indi- cated 1972
	1970	1971 ¹							
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			Mil. cwt.		
Winter	18.8	18.0	15.6	191	172	151	3.6	3.1	2.4
Spring									
Early	29.6	29.2	25.7	161	128	138	4.8	3.7	3.6
Late	81.1	78.1	70.6	261	255	253	21.2	19.9	17.8
Summer									
Early	81.5	77.4	71.1	159	147	157	12.9	11.3	11.1
Late	121.2	112.8	102.9	246	243	244	29.8	27.5	25.1
Fall									
8 Eastern	257.2	253.1	224.5	243	246	239	62.6	62.2	53.6
8 Central	306.6	320.9	287.1	173	183	172	53.2	58.8	49.2
8 Western	525.3	501.8	472.6	262	265	282	137.8	132.8	133.2
Total	1089.1	1,075.8	984.2	233	236	240	253.5	253.8	236.0
United States	1,421.3	1,391.3	1,270.1	229	230	233	325.8	319.4	296.0

¹ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 20.—Potatoes f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Shipping point and variety	1971			1972		
	Aug. 14	Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Aug. 12	Sept. 16	Oct. 14
	<i>Dollars</i>					
New Jersey Round whites ...	2.84	--	2.39	3.49	3.70	3.90
Long Island, N.Y., Round whites ...	3.26	2.56	2.80	3.88	3.82	4.10
Michigan Round whites ...	---	2.24	2.44	3.40	2.92	3.50
Minnesota Reds	2.76	1.56	1.52	4.44	2.88	---
Colorado Reds	---	2.68	2.97	4.78	3.82	3.25
Washington Norgolds	2.45	2.39	2.71	4.35	3.75	3.50
Washington Russets	---	--	2.79	--	4.28	3.62

F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 21.—Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers, per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Item	1971			1972		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
U.S. farm price	2.29	2.21	1.87	3.60	3.55	2.47
Parity price	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.56	3.54	3.57
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Price as percent of parity ...	69	66	56	101	100	69

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 22.—Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972
	1970	1971							
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.		
Central Atlantic ¹	12.8	10.7	10.7	118	135	127	1,515	1,447	1,356
Lower Atlantic ²	34.0	32.8	34.5	136	126	136	4,628	4,148	4,705
Central ³	75.3	64.4	65.1	88	85	90	6,610	5,496	5,843
California	5.7	5.7	5.7	115	110	120	656	627	684
United States	127.8	113.6	116.0	105	103	109	13,409	11,718	12,588

¹New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. ²North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. ³Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 23.—Sweetpotatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price (l.c l. sales)
at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Item	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1971		1972	
			Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Sept. 16	Oct. 14
F.o.b. shipping points			<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Porto Rico, uncured	Southern Louisiana points	U.S. no. 1 50 lb. crt.	4.00	4.50	4.32	4.32
Porto Rico, uncured	Stockton, California	40-lb. ctn.	---	6.90	6.05	6.05
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1971		1972	
			Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Sept. 12	Oct. 17
			<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Terminal markets						
New York Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	4.50	4.85	5.12½	4.87½
Chicago Porto Rico, uncured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	4.85	5.35	5.50	5.50

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are

submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 24.—U.S. average price per hundredweight received by farmers
for sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas,
indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Commodity	1971			1972		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Field crops:						
Sweetpotatoes	8.85	5.65	4.22	8.95	5.73	5.45
Beans, dry edible	11.00	10.30	9.40	9.91	11.20	9.35
Peas, dry field	4.15	3.94	3.46	3.92	4.57	4.53

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 25.—Dry edible beans: Supply and disposition¹

Marketing season beginning September 1	Beginning stocks Sept. 1	Supplies		Utilization				
		Production	Imports ²	Total	Domestic disappearance	Exports ³	Total Disappearance	Ending stocks Aug. 31
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
Average								
1950-54	5.3	15.8	.2	21.3	14.8	2.7	17.5	3.8
1955-59	1.6	17.5	.1	19.2	14.9	3.1	18.0	1.2
1960-64	1.6	18.5	.1	20.2	15.7	2.9	18.6	1.6
1965	1.2	16.5	.1	17.8	14.2	2.4	16.6	1.2
1966	1.2	20.0	.1	21.3	15.3	3.8	19.1	2.2
1967	2.2	15.2	.1	17.5	14.4	2.0	16.4	1.1
1968	1.1	17.4	.1	18.6	14.4	2.7	17.1	1.5
1969	1.5	18.9	.1	20.5	14.5	4.3	18.8	1.7
1970	1.7	17.3	.1	19.1	14.2	3.3	17.5	1.6
1971	1.6	16.2	.1	17.9	13.8	3.0	16.8	1.1

¹Source: SRS, Bureau of the Census and Policy and Program Appraisal Division, ASCS.

²Imports include Garbanzos and all beans for seed purposes but

exclude Mung Beans. ³Exports include Garbanzos, baked beans, all beans for seed purposes and donations to welfare agencies for foreign relief.

Table 26.—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972¹

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production ²		
	Harvested		For harvest 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972
	1970	1971							
	1,000 acres			Pounds			1,000 cwt.		
Michigan	590	590	630	1,040	1,010	1,200	6,136	5,959	7,560
New York	65	62	38	1,150	1,280	960	748	794	365
Northwest ³	307	297	358	1,770	1,750	1,690	5,428	5,183	6,061
Southwest ⁴	280	240	232	830	870	860	2,318	2,091	1,986
California:									
Large lima	34	25	25	1,640	1,590	1,700	558	398	425
Baby lima	26	22	19	1,840	1,820	1,820	478	400	346
Other	114	101	110	1,430	1,330	1,490	1,630	1,343	1,639
Total California	174	148	154	1,532	1,447	1,565	2,666	2,141	2,410
United States	1,416	1,337	1,412	1,221	1,209	1,302	17,296	16,168	18,382

¹Includes beans grown for seed. ²Cleaned basis. ³Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota, and North

Dakota. ⁴Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 27.—Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972¹

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For Harvest 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972	1970	1971	Indi- cated 1972
	1970	1971							
	1,000 acres			Pounds			1,000 cwt.		
Minnesota	7	7	5	1,100	1,600	1,600	77	112	80
North Dakota	2	2	1.5	950	1,350	1,500	19	27	23
Idaho	104	78	51	1,435	1,897	1,470	1,492	1,480	750
Washington	133	106	65	1,202	2,092	1,610	1,599	2,217	1,047
Oregon	5	7.8	7	1,220	1,680	1,400	61	131	98
United States	251	200.8	129.5	1,294	1,976	1,543	3,248	3,967	1,998

¹In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. ²Cleaned basis.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

TRENDS IN DEMAND FOR POTATOES AND POTATO PRODUCTS WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1980

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ABSTRACT: *Potato production is expected to increase in the years ahead. Based on demand projections by two methods—a linear extrapolation of recent trends and a statistical-economic relationship based on prices, income, and several other factors—per capita potato consumption will increase moderately by 1980. Processed potato consumption will increase substantially, but fresh potato consumption will continue its downward trend. Consumption of frozen potato products will continue heavy.*

KEY WORDS: *Fresh potatoes, processed potatoes, production, consumption, projection, prices, models.*

Potatoes are the largest U.S. vegetable crop, with a farm value exceeding \$600 million annually in recent years. In terms of volume, potatoes have ranked first among crops utilized chiefly for food in their initial state. Demand for potatoes has been undergoing significant changes during the last decade. This study presents significant developments in potato consumption and makes projections to 1980.

Two-thirds of potato production is in Maine, New York, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, and California. Potato production between 1960 and 1970 trended generally upward, increasing 27 percent. This was mainly attributed to the larger output in North Dakota, Idaho, and Washington. Comparing the 1960-62 average with the 1968-70 average, Idaho increased its production by 40 percent and North Dakota and Washington increased theirs by 16 and 150 percent respectively.

Shifts in Potato Consumption

Demand for potatoes and potato products has changed markedly during the past decade. Annual per capita consumption (fresh and processed combined on a fresh weight equivalent basis) rose from 108.4 pounds in 1960 to 118.4 pounds in 1970. The increase is credited entirely to processed use, which rose from 24 pounds in 1960 to 59 pounds in 1970. In contrast, fresh per capita potato consumption fell from 85 to 60 pounds.

Among the processed potato products, use of frozen french fries has risen the most. In 1960, people ate less than 7 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) of potatoes in the frozen form. Ten years later they ate 28 pounds, or

nearly half of all potatoes processed compared with only 28 percent in 1960. Further gains in the use of frozen french fries have occurred since 1970. A preliminary estimate of per capita consumption showed 32.5 pounds per person in 1972.

Smaller but still substantial gains were made by other processed products. Potato chip consumption per capita increased in absolute terms, but declined relatively. Chips increased from 11.6 to 17.7 pounds but took approximately 50 percent of all processed potatoes in the early 1960's, declining to 30 percent in 1970. Per capita use of dehydrated potatoes moved upward enough to have a significant impact on total processed usage. Dehydrated potatoes accounted for about a fifth of all potatoes used for processing in most years. Per capita consumption rose from 5 pounds to 13 pounds. Per capita use of canned potatoes was small, less than 1 pound throughout the period.

Several factors are behind these changes in per capita consumption. Retail price trends have encouraged the shift to processed potatoes, especially the frozen. Prices of fresh potatoes increased from 71.8 cents for 10 pounds in 1960 to 89.7 cents in 1970. Retail prices of frozen french fries declined from 19.7 cents for 9 ounces in 1960 to 16.6 cents in 1970.

Other factors include changes in consumer tastes and preferences and living patterns which include more working wives and desire for more convenience. Processed potatoes are essentially convenient and time-saving foods. Also, frozen and dehydrated potato products are popular with the institutional trade, i.e.: the away-from-home trade where convenience, uniformity

of quality, and portion control are particularly important. Large quantities of frozen french fries apparently are moving into these burgeoning fast-food businesses.

Projections

Demand for potatoes will increase in the years ahead due mainly to population growth and continued increases in disposable personal income. We derived projected per capita use of fresh and processed potatoes by two methods—a linear extrapolation of recent trends and a statistical-economic relationship based on prices, income, and several other factors.

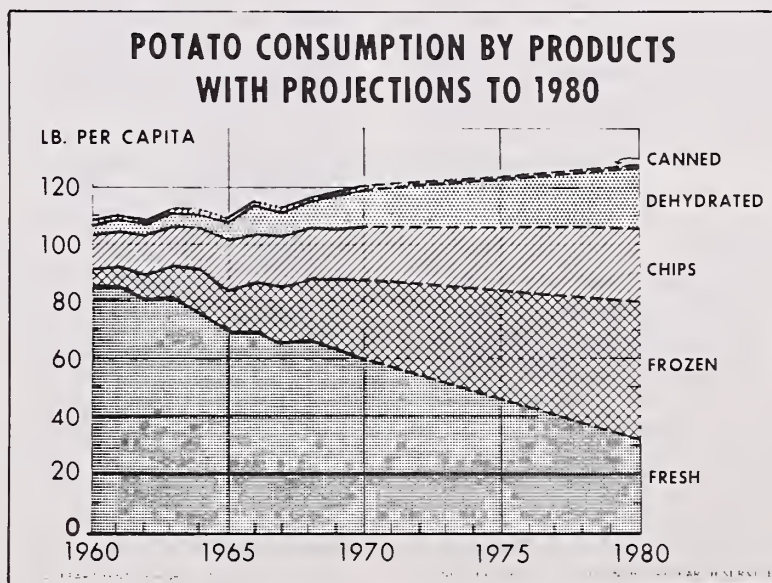
Linear extrapolation: Linear extrapolation of recent trends can be used to project consumption. Projections based on this approach should reflect future changes in marketing costs, product acceptability, and factors such as income and population growth rate. Extrapolation of recent trends in per capita potato consumption, indicates per capita consumption of fresh and processed potatoes combined (fresh weight equivalent basis) in 1980 at about 127 pounds. This represents a rise of approximately 7 percent from 1970 compared with an increase of about 10 percent from 1960 to 1970. Of the total potato use per capita, processed potatoes would move up 95 pounds by 1980, a rise of 60 percent from 1970. The rise from 1960 to 1970, was 150 percent. Even with a smaller rate of gain, processed potatoes would account for approximately three-fourths of total food use of potatoes by 1980. In addition, exports of

processed potato products may show a further increase during the 1970's. Processing accounted for half the food use of potatoes in 1970.

Consumption of frozen potatoes would remain as a leading item among the processed forms, increasing from 28 to 47 pounds between 1970 and 1980. There would be further substantial increases in dehydrated potato consumption from 13 pounds to about 22 pounds. This would represent more than one-fifth of total processed potato consumption. Per capita chip consumption would increase by around 40 percent. However, use of potatoes for chips has not changed between 1970 and 1972, raising questions about the probability of such an increase. Other dehydrated or frozen, products may increase enough to make up the difference if chip consumption should fail to make the projected gain. Per capita canned potato consumption, a relatively small quantity now, would increase only slightly.

Per capita fresh potato consumption would continue its downward trend. It is projected to decrease from 60 to 32 pounds, down 46 percent compared to a decline of 30 percent between 1960 and 1970.

Although 32 pounds per capita may actually represent too steep a decline, a 35-40 pound figure may well be within the range of probability. Further increases in marketing costs will be reflected in retail prices, and the difficulties involved in marketing uniform quality products work against expanding sales of the fresh market product. These projections with some likely adjustments are in the following table:



Pounds Per Capita Potato Consumption

	1960	1970	1980 Proj.	1980 Adj.
Total	108	118	127	120-130
Fresh	85	59	32	35-40
Processed .	23	59	95	85-90

Statistical-Economic Model: This is based on historical statistical-economic relationships which explicitly incorporate the expected effects of such factors as population and income on consumption and retail prices. The demand model consists of 6 behavioral equations and 2 supply-utilization identity equations.¹ The behavioral relationships consist of retail food utilization relations for fresh and processed potatoes, stocks equations for fresh and processed, and relationships showing use of fresh and processed potatoes in nonfood channels.

Three Production Levels Assumed

To project potato consumption and retail prices for fresh potatoes and frozen french fries using the demand relationship, three prospective levels of production are assumed along with several other factors listed as follows:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total potato production (million cwt.)	350	375	400
Potatoes available for processing use (pct.)	59	59	59
Potatoes available for fresh use (pct.)	41	41	41
U.S. civilian population on July 1 (thou.)	227,855	227,855	227,855
U.S. per capita disposable personal income (dol.) . .	5,691	5,691	5,691

Based on these assumed income, population, supply and utilization estimates, the projections for 1980 consumption and retail prices follow:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
---1980---			
Total per capita potato consumption (lbs.)	121	128	135
Fresh (lbs.)	32	33	34
Processed (lbs.)	89	95	101
Retail prices			
Fresh potatoes (dol.)			
10 lb.	\$1.08	\$1.03	.97
Frozen french fries (dol.) 9 oz. pkg.	0.246	0.227	0.203

The second assumption would seem most realistic. Using these values, per capita consumption of potatoes, fresh and processed combined on a fresh weight equivalent, is projected to 128 pounds from 118 in 1970. This represents an increase of 7 percent, approximately the same as the projection made by the tempered extrapolation. Per capita consumption of processed potatoes in fresh weight equivalent is

projected to rise from 59 to 95 pounds. The gain of 59 percent between 1970 and 1980 would be close to the projection by extrapolation. Processed potatoes would account for more than three-fourths of per capita potato consumption by 1980 compared to one-half in 1970. Per capita fresh potato consumption would continue its downward trend at a faster rate from 1970 to 1980, dropping from 60 pounds to 33.

Retail fresh prices would increase from 90 cents to \$1.03 for 10 pounds, a rise of 14 percent. Retail prices of frozen french fries would also go up, reversing a downward trend. Prices for 9 ounces would increase from 16.6 to 22.7 cents between 1970 and 1980. Such gains in prices might warrant greater expansion in potato supplies than the 375 million cwt. assumed. An increase in potato production to 400 million cwt. by 1980 would result in smaller retail price rises. By the same token, a lower production level would likely result in higher prices, like those shown in the first assumption.

The smaller price rise associated with fresh is open to some question. Marketing costs for fresh potatoes would be expected to increase more than for most processed products in the 1970's. If this is correct, then projected fresh market retail prices may be understated at all levels of production assumed for 1980.

Limitations

The Use of a statistical demand model in conjunction with informed judgment and trend extrapolation for fresh and processed potatoes is intended to illustrate some of the major factors contributing to the observed trends in consumption and prices. Though the analysis is greatly simplified, it is hopefully of some aid in illustrating possible future changes in a highly complex industry. More analyses of factors affecting production and marketing costs need to be incorporated for a more complete understanding of possible future adjustments in prices, consumption, and supplies of potatoes.

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¹The basic model on which this discussion was based will be published at a later date in a USDA technical series. Persons interested currently in the technical analysis of this article can contact the authors.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR FEB. 20-22, 1973

The 1973 National Agricultural Outlook Conference has been set for Feb. 20 through 22, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Central theme of the Conference will be "The Future Structure of Agricultural Production and Marketing." Such topics as the long-range expansion of demand for agricultural products, input requirements of the food industry, significant trends in organization and control of the food and fiber sector of the economy, impact of environmental developments on agricultural production and marketing, and future

developments in the export market will be explored in depth.

The 1973 outlook for U.S. agriculture and the general economy will receive particular attention at the Conference. Sessions on the 1973 outlook for major commodities and rural family living will make up an important part of the Conference as usual. The Conference, sponsored by USDA's Economic Research Service and Extension Service, will feature presentations and panel discussions by leading authorities in agriculture and business.

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